PLAIN ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF IRELAND,

POSSIBLE EVENT

FRENCH INVASION,

SHEWING ITS NATURAL CONSEQUENCES.

WITH THE TRUE INTERESTS AND DUTY OF EVERY MAN IN THE STATE, IN SUCH AN EVENTUAL CASE.

BY A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

-Si quid novifti redius iftis Candidus imperti fi non his utere mecum.

Hoz.

DUBLIN:

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1796.

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PEOPLE OF IRELAND, &c.

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THEY who are conversant in history, and competent to turn a recollecting eye over the annals of past events, will readily recollect, that three foreign invasions have already taken place in these kingdoms with success; and that the manners, the laws, language, religion and property of the natives, have such into the

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the poffession, and under the dominion of the victorious invaders: And if we consider the desperate enterprizing spirit, and revolutionary disposition of the modern French, (the Goths of these days,) it must naturally suggest the idea, that they may be hurried forward, in the present tide of their affairs, to attempt a fourth invasion, from which, if it turned out unsuccessful, they would enjoy the vindictive gratification of having embarrassed our government, distracted our armies, and injured our commerce, by exciting alarm among the peaceable and oppulent, and infurrection among the turbulent and factious.

Repeated instarces have occurred, during this war, which point out to us the shrewd dexterity with which these ravagers of Europe concert and execute their wily stratagems; they openly point at one object, while they secretly examine, and suddenly strike at another:—And if our newspaper intelligence may be relied on, it is considertly afferted, that fixty-thousand men, with a suitable train of artillery, stat and gun boats, are at this moment,

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moment, together with every veffel along the French Coast in a state of requisition, rendevouzed at Breft, St. Maloes Cherburg, feeming to menace Jerfey and Guernsey; but they must be weak indeed, who can believe these to be the real objects of such exertions, or such an armament.

The government of both these kingdoms is most unquestionably vigilant and vigorous, our armies and our fleets are alert, and eagerly prompt to do their duty, and the latter particularly flushed with uninterrupted fuccess, are animated to a degree of the most enthusiastic and glorious zeal in the cause. But still we should calmly consider, that a few hours, with a favourable gale, could waft a dangerous and a desperate foe to our Coasts, totally regardless perhaps of their own lives in the iffue, provided they could enjoy the short lived triumph of a transient diversion, by causing alarm, or exciting internal comon the Khige or a yearway of the Do ell and

Spanish sheets, to pully forward different, as Herai stantova sandra expedition of the tief

employ and divide our external for

Being full masters of the Sea, we may, in fatal security, affect to despise these threats, and neglect the safe precautions of wise anticipation and prevention: But the ablest Generals have never yet been known to despise the weakest or most contemptible enemy. If we observe, or attend to the naval expeditions of the French, they appear to be desultary and irregular; but we find them in reality uniformly successive and repeated, calculated entirely to puzzle or elude the vigilance of our fleets and our cruizers.

Attempts of invasion it is true have been made on these Islands, at different periods, which have as often failed, frustrated by the collective energy of the inhabitants; but this new kind of enemy, with the novel weapon of fraternity, may look on the present period as most favourable to his wishes and his intentions, and may avail himself of the opportunity of a defeat, or a cessation of hostilities on the Rhine, or a junction of the Dutch and Spanish fleets, to push forward different, and widely distant expeditions; by these means to employ and divide our external force, have

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have a chance to elude or diffract our interior strength, and hazzard every thing, under the sanguine hope of gathering something in the general scramble.

Were our people thoroughly sensible, or properly acquainted with their true interests in the state, and with the real motives and meaning of French fraternity, we should be fully prepared for any event, have little cause for alarm, and have every thing to expect from our native courage and intrepidity, when opposed in fuch a cause to such an enemy.-But it unfortunately falls to the lot of this small Island that found knowledge, and pure information are thinly fown among the general body of its inhabitants, and the lower classes being profoundly ignorant of their political advantages, are, of course, fit engines to be cajoled, or inflamed by the artful and designing, who may soothe them with infidious lectures on their haple/s condition, or flatter them with idle dreams of future emolument or preferment: Consequently fome of them are wavering and indecifive, while

while others, of a deeper die, are fullenly hostile, and obstinately averse to our national prosperity, and our domestic happiness; and would readily yield, in the instant of surprize, to the menace, be caught by the novelty or infinuation, or even suddenly join in any desperate project. The defigning, the discontented, or the needy adventurer, we well know, is always ready to join the standard of any innovator, from the eager hope of rioting in the spoil and plunder of the noble, the merchant, the industrious and unoffending hufbandman, without giving himself one moment for consideration, on the relative connections, ties, and dependancies of the various members of the community.-If you injure or annihilate the oppulent, the regular fream of supply is impeded in its course, or totally flopped at once, and it is impossible, in the nature of things, for the mechanic, the husbandman, or the indigent, to exist. wealth of the one is accumulated from the exertions of the industrious, and returns back again, in employments and payments, to the artizans of various denominations and descriptions,

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en, and fupports the other, and will continue to do so, while the customs and usages of past ages, or present manners exist, and indeed must last as long as human nature lasts, and must uniformly remain the same until time shall be no more.

Experience in the past and passing transactions in the nations around us, might furely swaken the dullest eye, to behold what game France is playing in all her pretended and plaufible schemes of general emancipation. Ideal liberty founds on her lip, while murder, rapine, and tyranny, wrankle deeply in her bosom; and this we see most conspicuously marked, in the ill-fated example of Brabant, the Netherlands, Flanders and Holland, they cheerfully received the flattering and delufive manifesto, which preceded the Tree of Liberty, and danced Ca-Ira round it, with joyous acclamation and loud applause: Thus did the Grecian states of old, receive, with frantic joy, the proclamation of universal freedom, at the Olympic games; but they gained nothing but

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but a nominal freedom, and from a mild and equitable jurisdiction, fell under the most despotic tyranny, and were all enslaved.

Just fo, the simple and unsuspicious Germans, apprehensive of no ill confequences, dazzled and deceived, by the fleeting gleam of popular moonshine, swallowed this alluring bait in fatal fecurity, while their possessions and liberties were funk at once in the overwhelming vortex of general plunder and destruction: Now dragged from their peaceful homes by force, they are compelled to facrifice their lives in reluctant battles, with their dearest friends and former countrymen. Their frenzy is now past, but all hope is likewise vanished; their wealth, their liberty, and their happiness, are clearly swept away; their treasures and armories are sacked, and their towns difmantled; being now completely ruined, and too late repentant, they have full leifure to look back with penfive recollection, mourn over what they once were; and curse, in silence, the fatal day of their egregious

egregious folly and stupidity, which lulled them into paffive inactivity, and left them thus to become the easy prey, as they were at first the thoughtless dupes, of their more artful emancipators. 200 slavious significants

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Spain has had her shate, she too has tasted the precious fruit of this Gallic tree of liberty, the tafte of which is death; -her fertile provinces of Catalonia, Pampeluna and Navarre, tamely yielded to the alluring promifes of freedom and protection, and neglected or declined the public calls of their King, to make one resolute effort to resist this insidious enemy, and to defend their country and their laws, and foon experienced the well merited punishment of fuch supineness, by the pillage of all their goods, in one promiscuous sweep of general requisition, and the state at last dearly purchased, an ignominious neutrality, by a heavy contribution on the nation at large, by the dismemberment of its dominions, and the cession of an extensive portion of its ancient western territory. Occupy while I he was y with the late of The oct, by

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Unoffending Italy groans at this instant under the fevere feourges of war, defolation, and pillage :- Her councils being divided, her dominions seperate and unconnected, her inhabitants enervate and spiritless, her public exertions must be feeble, and she must necesfarily fall an easy prey to her unrelenting conquerors. Had Savoy or Piedmont vigour, had Rome conduct or courage, had Genoa, Naples, Leghern and Venice, but common fense, they would all have formed, in proper time, one general league in the common cause, and have afted with unanimity and spirit, against the public enemy. Then they would not at this day behold the Milanefe and all Italy over-run, and those, whose ancestors once gave laws to all the world, a trembling, difunited, difmayed and pillaged people, depending on the tyrannic nod of a haughty victor, whose ambition and avarice cannot be fatiated with the most abject submission,* or his fury appealed, without the butchery of the miserable Pavians, and the brutal and unmanly

Openly violated the treaty with the Duke of Tuscany, by feizing Leghorn, and also, with the Pope, by taking possession of Ferara and Bologua.

daughters, the facking of their best towns, and perhaps the very plunder of their Capital.

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We all well remember how the perpetual quarrels and flruggles for pre-eminence, among the members of the Polish Diets, infentibly fapped away, and gradually diffolyed the natural strength and energy of her government : One faction ferved as an engine to deprefs and fubdue the other, and their mutual enmities became fo irreconcilable, and their violent distractions arose to such a height, without a moments paule for reflection on their true intereffs; that nothing less than the downfall, and utter destruction of each other, could reconcile their ill-timed jealoufies, pacify their jarring hatred, or terminate their mutual animosities .- This ill-judged policy, this weakness, and these divisions, did not long, cleape the observation of their more vigilant and more powerful neighbours, who quickly availed themselves of these diffentions, and stepping forward, at this crisis of disunion and diffraction, under the specious pretext

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of adjusting or healing these broils and strifes, eagerly feized on, foon difmembered and divided the whole territory, dismissed this senseless Diet, and dethroned the most learned, most unoffending and best of Princes; while Cosciusko, and his democratic followers, were all destroyed in the field, or fuch as escaped, immured in dungeons, have now to mourn and lament, that their rash folly has extinguished, for ever, the very name of Poland,

other, and thin our

After furveying all thefe extraordinary viciffitudes, and unforefeen calamities and convulsions, which have taken place throughout Europe, in the thort compais of a few years, the present fituation of our own country demands our most ferious consideration.-From calm reflection on all these great preceding events, and their obvious application, we may naturally take warning from them, to guard our native island from parallel evils and fimilar consequences; and the United Irishman, the Reform-man, the Defender, and the Orangeman, may clearly fee, from these undeniable facts, what he may reasonably expect:

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from such an enemy, and what are the real schemes and projects of that enemy, in proclaiming universal liberty to other nations. That under the plausible mask of popular and decentful names, he may gain an opportunity for his fraternal embrace, and stab him to the heart; and, that during his surprize and powerless panic, may aggrandize himself by a further extension of dominion, and accumulation of riches, may fill his exhausted magazines and empty coffers at home, and feed his famished armies abroad.

of Harring wall alsualtifice among us.

A very flight observation on the uniform plans and systematic machinations of France, will readily point out Ireland as a detached, and therefore, fit object of her warmest wishes and highest hopes: Her own resources being now totally exhausted by repeated rapine and confiscation, her commerce and revenue annihilated, her fields desolate and uncultivated, urgent necessity must good her forward to relieve these wants, and tempt her with eager desire, and sanguine prospects,

to grafp at our supplies. Comparatively with other parts of our empire, we have but a finall portion of specie in circulation among us; we have no valuable vales; no precious offerings or images in our churches; no paintings or engravings in our palaces, to footh or fatisfy French rapacity; we have no St. Jeromes; no Apollo of Belvidere; nor one famed flatue of Lascoon among us; but we have extensive fields of linen cloth-innumerable herds of cattle, and immense quantities of grain; with almost all the other necessaries of life, in vast abundance among us. are our national riches, the culture and management of these engage the Peer, employ and enrich the merchant, the trader, the mechanic, and the husbandman; these supply the comforts and wants of all; and thefe alone support the whole body of our poor. Shall we then tamely and quietly part with these? shall we stupidly listen to the lulling manifesto, or insidious proclamation of an infolent, a crafty, and a plundering invader? who would not fail, in his liberal generofity, to offer the bounty of a potatoegarden

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garden to the poor man, the frothy promile of peace and fecurity to the rich, and the pompous grant of some paltry municipality to the active and turbulent, until he had fecured them all within his gripe; and then, with the irrelifiable power of a forceable requifition, he would quickly strip the country, carry off our best and most valuable goods, our money, our linens, our cattle, our corn, and our very potatoes from among us; and leave us, in their stead, a few depricated, useless mandats and alignats, a few municipalities, and the Tree of Liberty, with the fong of Ca-Ira for our national confolation and future support. Can it then be possible that our people will be fo totally bereft of understanding, or fo wholly loft and immerfed, under the darkeft cloud of blindness and torpor; that they cannot separate their private jealousies and disputes, from the general public good, and the true interests of all? Can the protestant, the catholic, or diffenter, ftill continue and persevere in his unnatural prejudice so long, that he can unconcernedly look on, and behold fuch atropious deeds committed with impunity

impunity on his friend, his neighbour, of himself, by a merciless and marauding Frenchman? Forbid it human nature! -- forbid it generous spirit of the gallant Irishman!forbid it common fenfe !- it cannot, it shall not be. Let then united wisdom animate you all :- let all local ftrifes and leffer feuds ceafe Bury all private animofities in oblivion; and being all united under one standard, for the public good, you must, my countrymen, be invincible: This cause is common to you all; as the whole collective property of the island is votrs in common. Let no audacious, or cajoling invader, lull you into fatal fecurity, with delufive manifestos, deceitful proclamafions, or intimidating placards. No than furely can be fo stupidly senseless, or so ignorantly blind, not to perceive the drift, and clear intentions of Gallic fraternity; its meaning is too deeply written already in bloody characters throughout Europe, to be mistaken. No man, not even the most furious Jacobin, can lay his hand on his heart and declare, that the Frenchman in Flanders, in Spain, in Holland, and in Italy, would not act the very fame part valaugani in

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in Ireland, were he once suffered to gain a footing in the land, to sack, pillage and burn, and equalize every thing in anarchy, desolation and poverty.

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If then fuch a foe should come, remember well, that he neither comes to ferve or improve you, who are utter strangers to him, totally regardless and unconcerned in your happiness or your misery, he comes merely to enrich himself with your property, at the expense of your weakness or your intestine diffentions. You cannot be fo abfurd or fo vain to expect that the Barbarian, who has imbrued his hands in the murder of his King, Queen and Prince, and all the hereditary Nobility; glutted himself with the affaffinations of thousands of his own Ecclefiaftics and most virtuous Citizens; and gorged himself with the flaughter of his own nearest Relatives and Countrymen; would not immolate and destroy you promiscuoufly, according as it fuited his will, his caprice, or answered the purposes of his policy. Tros Tyriusque nullo discrimine habetur.

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When England confiders this matter, and fees it in its true light, she will act that part which wisdom and political necessity must dictate: Being precluded, by the exigencies of the war, from fending ample aid and effectual affiftance against a day of surprize, she ought not, she need not act in these times with too much caution, nor forbear calling forth the full strength and exertions of the realm. Her friends here are very numerous, decidedly Joyal to their King, and most firmly attached to the Constitution, while the hesitates or doubts of the expedience, the critical moment may flip, as it recently happened to Broglio at Paris, and Ireland may be loft for ever. Let then the whole nation be apprized beforehand, and made fully fensible of the approaching danger; let them have one fixed rallying point for all, they will thus be fully prepared for any event, and avoid the usual confusion and dismay, incident on fudden alarms. Let the counties and parishes affemble, let them assume a dignissed and manly prudence, let them imitate the Yeomanry in England, or the fafe policy and formidable RedWY.

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formidable prudence of the Swiss Cantons, whose standing army is in general but small, to protect their properties, and preserve their independence, but being all united and leagued together, in one common bond of general association, with their names registered and enrolled, ready to fly to arms on the first signal of alarm, they could, if the emergency was sudden, or the danger urgent, muster an armed body of two hundred thousand men, in ten hours.

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his headlone, career-dates to the briesles

Should fomething like this be adopted here and the courage and loyalty of the kingdom called forth and enrolled under the controul and direction of government, formed under the banner of our fovereign—conducted by his generals, and ready to act with and animate the exertions of the military in the day of danger:—You would foon over-awe the public enemy, difmay the factious and defigning, give vigor to trade, and flability to public credit;—with fuch internal unanimity and virtuous firmness, added to the glorious

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zeal and courage of your invincible tars by fea, you might then defpife the idle menace of any for-you might rest at home with peaceful minds, purfue with fririt and activity your usual industry, and give chearful speed to the plough, fo that all might follow their respective occupations with honest diligence and happy fecurity; and what is infinitely of higher confequence by fuch conduct and a full imitation of your example in the fifter kingdoms, you will ultimately compel your mortal enemy this ravager of all Europe to flop his headlong career—listen to the cries of humanity, and the voice of reason, and viewing you calmly refling upon your arms, through hopeless dispair, he will at last endeavour to feek repose in the bleffings of a general and a lasting peace. The introduction to stonged selfhis give, ish set conder the act which and

But should the fates ordain things otherwife, and that this foreign invader should desperately presume to force his entrance upon your coasts, he cannot rush upon you my countrymen unawares or by surprize;—then "To your tents O Israel"—sound the alarm from ř

from thore to thore, still forth your fullest strength and cover your whole coasts with the multitudes of your embattled legions, and in defending your homes, your wives and your children, tell this audacious ravager that death is preferable to his invasion, and that the sons of Ireland would sooner perish to a man than submit to his insult or his injury; and in repelling his aggressions: Tell him, in the allowable justice of your resentment, that nothing shall protect him from the consequences of your wantonly provoked, and highly indignant vengence.

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This hasty that on the ruman of the day to the Mt. How I long By: from the author with his best compliment drom without to those, call force your added.

Integral and cover your wisde coalls with the shall integrate of your content of your and in defending your homes, your wives and four foliations, tell this audacients rawiger that leads is preferable to his invalious and that the foas of leaders would foomer design to a man than taken to while of his injury; that in republic grant of his injury; that in republic again to his injury; that and content of the content of his injury; that allowed the protest his content of his higher harmonic actives the higher harmonic treaters.

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